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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/661,240	09/11/2003	Tatsufumi Kusuda	P/1250-260	6824
2352	7590 04/19/2005		EXAMINER	
OSTROLENK FABER GERB & SOFFEN			FUQUA, SHAWNTINA T	
	UE OF THE AMERICA ζ, NY 100368403	S	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3742	
			DATE MAILED: 04/19/200	5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary		10/661,240	KUSUDA ET AL.
		Examiner	Art Unit
		Shawntina T. Fuqua	3742
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication app	ears on the cover sheet with th	ne correspondence address
A SH THE - Exte after - If the - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. nsions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. a period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply operiod for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period we to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing ed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	38(a). In no event, however, may a reply by within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS (cause the application to become ABAND	be timely filed  days will be considered timely.  from the mailing date of this communication.  ONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status			
	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 Au This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) This Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final.  nce except for formal matters,	
Disposit	ion of Claims		
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) <u>1,3,5-8,11-13 and 17-19</u> is/are pendin 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) <u>1,3,5-8,11-13 and 17-19</u> is/are rejecte Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.	
Applicati	ion Papers		
10)⊠	The specification is objected to by the Examiner The drawing(s) filed on <u>11 September 2003</u> is/a Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction The oath or declaration is objected to by the Example 1.	re: a)⊠ accepted or b)□ ob drawing(s) be held in abeyance. on is required if the drawing(s) is	See 37 CFR 1.85(a). objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority ι	under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
a)l	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign  All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority documents  2. Certified copies of the priority documents  3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau  See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	s have been received. s have been received in Applic ity documents have been rece (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	cation No eived in this National Stage
2)  Notic 3) Inform	t(s) te of References Cited (PTO-892) of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) r No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summ Paper No(s)/Ma 5) Notice of Inform 6) Other:	

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. During a telephone call on 2/10/05, the attorney of record Mr. Moscowitz informed the examiner of an oversight involving a supplemental amendment dated 8/12/04 wherein it appeared that the examiner was not aware of the supplemental amendment prior to making the final rejection dated 11/16/04. Upon review, the examiner agreed with Mr. Moscowitz. As a result, the examiner is withdrawing the final rejection dated 11/16/04. A new action on the merits follows below.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1, 3, 8, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen et al in view of Moto et al (6167194) and Ballance et al (US6395363).

Chen et al discloses a thermal processing susceptor comprising a flat receiving surface allowing the substrate to lie flat on the surface (column 3, lines 31-32), a tapered surface (34) annularly enclosing the peripheral edge of receiving surface (column 3, lines 34-36, Figure 5), and the lower end of the tapered surface is attached to the peripheral edge and tapered surface is formed upwardly (Figure 5, column 3, lines 37-56). Chen et al does not disclose a tapered surface with a gradient between 5-30 degrees, a second tapered surface annularly enclosing the

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degrees, and a tapered surface with a surface roughness not more than 1.6 microns. Moto et al discloses a tapered surface with a gradient between 5-30 degrees (13a, column 6, lines 30-35), and a second tapered surface (14) annularly enclosing the first tapered surface wherein the second gradient is larger than the first and between 45-90 degrees (Figures 3, 5, 6). Ballance et al discloses a tapered surface (135) with a surface roughness not more than 1.6 microns (column 5, lines 50-60). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included the first and second tapered surfaces, gradient requirements, chamber and lamps of Moto et al along with the surface roughness of Ballance et al in the thermal processor of Chen et al because, first and second tapered surfaces with gradients between 5-30 degrees and 45-90 degrees allows the temperature distribution of the substrate to be more uniform, and a tapered surface with a surface roughness not more than 1.6 microns reduces the tendency of scratching the substrate.

4. Claims 5, and 12-13, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moto et al in view of Chen et al and further in view of Arai et al (US4571486).

Moto et al discloses a susceptor for holding a substrate comprising a flat receiving surface (13), a tapered peripheral edge (13a) wherein the lower edge of the tapered surface is attached to the peripheral edge of the receiving surface (Figures 3, 5, 6) and the tapered surface is formed upwardly with a gradient between 5-30 degrees (column 6, lines 30-35), a plurality of lamps (101), a chamber (100), and a second tapered surface (14) annularly enclosing the peripheral edge of the first tapered surface wherein the second gradient is larger than the first gradient (Figures 3, 5, 6). Moto et al does not disclose a susceptor with a tapered peripheral edge

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and a flat receiving surface larger than the substrate allowing the substrate to lie flat on the receiving surface, a plurality of flash lamps, and an assistive heater in the holder for preheating the substrate. Chen et al discloses a susceptor with a tapered peripheral edge and a flat receiving surface larger than the substrate allowing the substrate to lie flat on the receiving surface and Arai et al discloses flash lamps (3) and an assistive heater in the holder for preheating the substrate (column 3, lines 33-38. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included the susceptor with the flat receiving surface larger than the substrate of Chen et al and to have replaced the halogen lamps of Moto et al with the flash lamps of Arai et al and to have included the assistive heater of Arai et al in the holder of Moto et al because, a flat receiving surface larger than the substrate allows the substrate to be held more securely, flash lamps and an assistive heater allow the substrate to be heated more uniformly.

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5. Claims 6-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moto et al in view of Chen et al and Arai et al as applied to claims 5, 12-13 above in paragraph 4, and further in view of Ballance et al.

Moto et al in view of Chen et al and Arai et al discloses all of the recited subject matter except a tapered surface with a surface roughness not more than 1.6 microns. Ballance et al discloses a tapered surface with a surface roughness not more than 1.6 microns (column 5, lines 50-60). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included the surface roughness of Ballance et al along with receiving surface of Chen et al and the flash lamps and assist heating of Arai in the thermal processor of Moto et al

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because, a tapered surface with a surface roughness not more than 1.6 microns reduces the tendency of scratching the substrate.

6. Claims 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moto et al in view of Chen et al and Arai et al as applied to claims 5, and 12-13 above in paragraph 4, and further in view of Lee et al (US6519417).

Moto et al in view of Chen et l and Arai et al discloses all of the recited subject matter except a tapered surface which allows the substrate to slide up along the tapered surface as the substrate expands without restricting expansion of the substrate. Lee et al discloses a tapered surface which allows the substrate to slide up along the tapered surface as the substrate expands without restricting expansion of the substrate (30; column 4, lines 7-14). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included the tapered surface of Lee et al in the apparatus of Moto et al along with the receiving surface of Chen et al and the flash lamps of Arai et al because, the tapered as disclosed in Lee et al acts as a wafer guide.

### Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3, 5-8, 11-13, and 17-19 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

#### Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shawntina T. Fuqua whose telephone number is (571) 272-4779. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8-4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robin Evans can be reached on (571) 272-4777. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

stf March 24, 2005 Shawntina Fuqua Patent Examiner Art Unit 3742